

TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Curable Fluoropolyether Base Rubber Compositions

5 This invention relates to a curable fluoropolyether
base rubber composition which cures into products having
improved compression set as well as water repellency, oil
repellency, solvent resistance, chemical resistance and
weather resistance and finding typical use as O-rings.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

10
15 Silica fillers including dry silica (known as fumed
silica) and wet silica (known as precipitated silica) are
commonly used in silicone rubber for reinforcement purposes
and often surface treated to be hydrophobic. It is known
that blending such hydrophobized silica filler in the
curable fluoropolyether base rubber can remarkably improve
the mechanical properties of the cured product thereof. The
20 blending of hydrophobized silica filler provides
fluoropolyether base rubber compositions with a good balance
of heat resistance, chemical resistance, solvent resistance,
water repellency, oil repellency, and weather resistance.
The resultant compositions perform well in most
25 applications.

30 Albeit satisfactory performance in most applications,
the fluoropolyether base rubber compositions are required to
have a lower compression set in the application where they
are molded into O-rings or the like. An improvement in
compression set properties remains outstanding.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

35 An object of the invention is to provide a curable
fluoropolyether base rubber composition which has improved
compression set as well as heat resistance, chemical
resistance, solvent resistance, water repellency, oil
repellency, and weather resistance.

The present invention provides a curable fluoropolyether base rubber composition comprising

(A) 100 parts by weight of a linear fluoropolyether compound containing at least two alkenyl groups in a molecule and having a perfluoroalkyl ether structure in its backbone,

(B) 10 to 40 parts by weight of a silica filler having a specific surface area of at least 100 m²/g and a vinyl content of 1×10^{-3} to 2×10^{-2} mol/100 g, which has been surface hydrophobized,

(C) an effective amount to cure component (A) of an organosilicon compound having at least two hydrogen atoms each bound to a silicon atom in a molecule, and

(D) a catalytic amount of a hydrosilylation catalyst. This fluoropolyether base rubber composition cures into products having improved compression set as well as heat resistance, chemical resistance, solvent resistance, water repellency, oil repellency, and weather resistance.

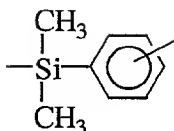
DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The respective components of the curable fluoropolyether base rubber composition are described below.

(A) Linear fluoropolyether compound

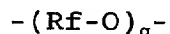
The linear fluoropolyether compound used herein as a base polymer in the composition is one containing at least two alkenyl groups in a molecule and having a divalent perfluoroalkyl ether structure in its backbone.

The alkenyl groups in the linear fluoropolyether compound are those having a CH₂=CH- structure at an end such as vinyl, allyl, propenyl, isopropenyl, butenyl and hexenyl, with the vinyl and allyl being especially preferred. The alkenyl groups may be attached either directly to both ends of the backbone of the linear fluoropolyether compound or to the backbone through a divalent linking group such as -CH₂-, -CH₂O- or -Y-NR-CO-. Herein Y is -CH₂- or a group of the following structural formula:



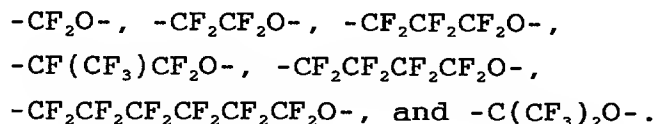
(the bond may be at o, m or p-position) and R is hydrogen, methyl, phenyl or allyl.

The perfluoroalkyl ether structure in the linear fluoropolyether compound includes those of the following general formula:



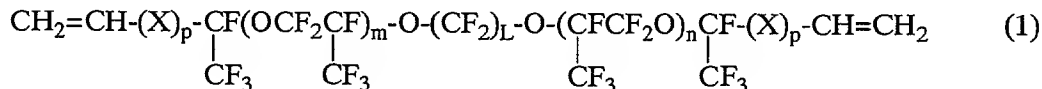
wherein Rf is a straight or branched perfluoroalkylene group of 1 to 6 carbon atoms, preferably 1 to 3 carbon atoms, and letter q is an integer of 1 to 500, preferably 2 to 400, more preferably 10 to 200.

Examples of the recurring units $-(\text{Rf}-\text{O})-$ are shown below.

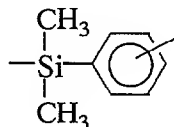


Of these, $-\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$, $-\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$, $-\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$, and $-\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{O}-$ are preferred. It is understood that the perfluoroalkyl ether structure may consist of recurring units $-(\text{Rf}-\text{O})-$ of one type or recurring units of two or more types.

Typical of the linear fluoropolyether compound (A) are those of the following general formula (1).

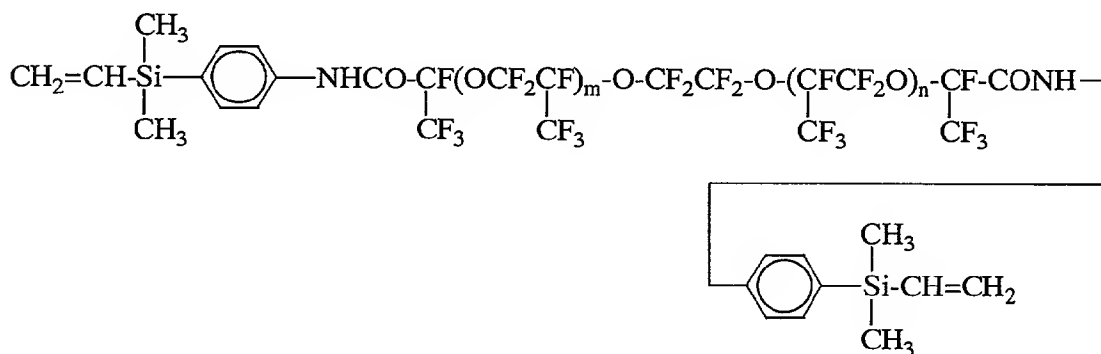
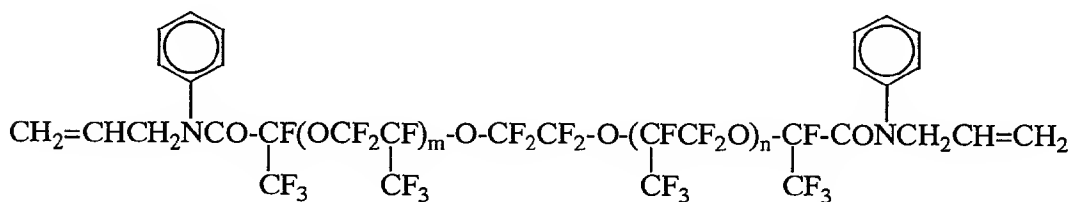
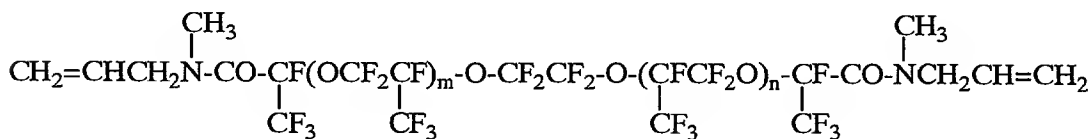
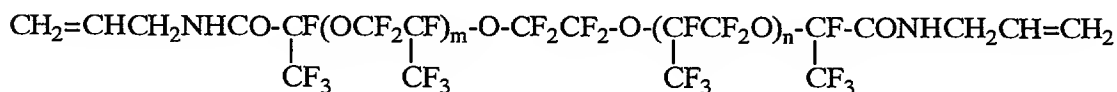
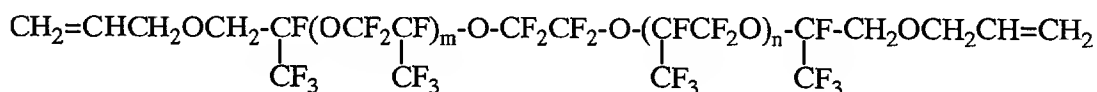
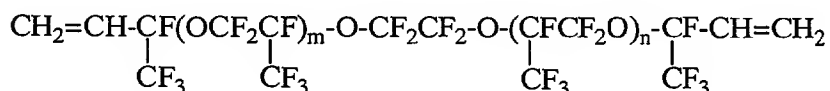


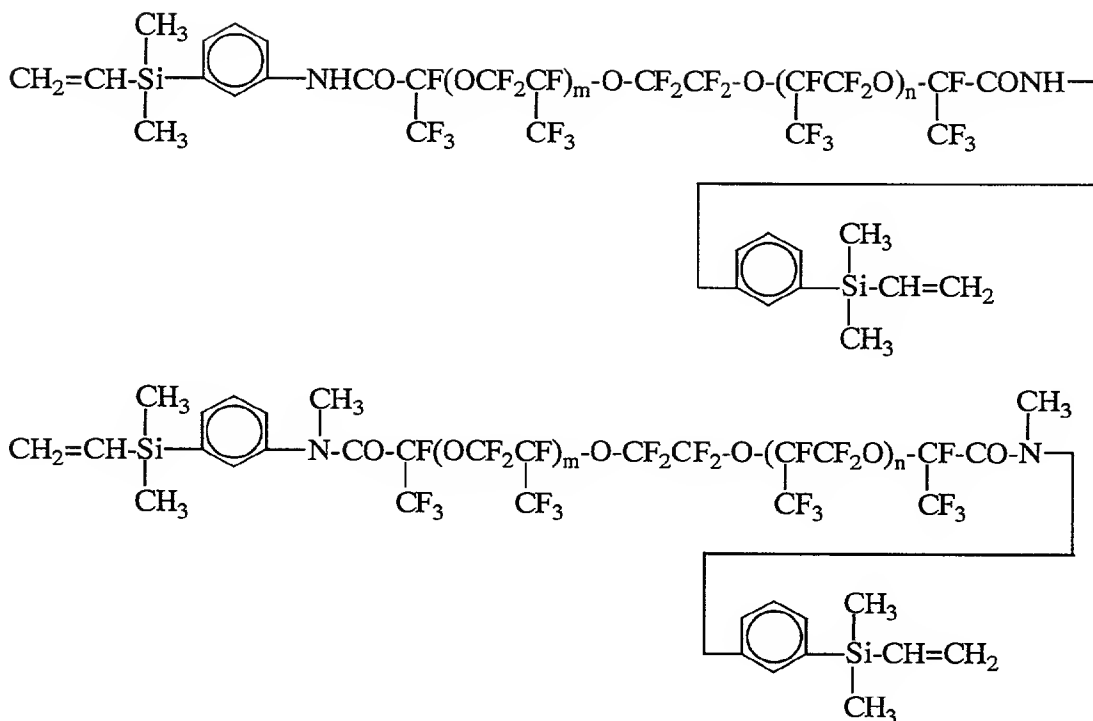
In formula (1), X is independently selected from among $-\text{CH}_2-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{O}-$ and $-\text{Y}-\text{NR}-\text{CO}-$, letter p is independently equal to 0 or 1, L is an integer of 2 to 6, and m and n are integers of 0 to 200, preferably 5 to 100. Y is $-\text{CH}_2-$ or a group of the following structural formula:



(the bond may be at o, m or p-position), and R is hydrogen, methyl, phenyl or allyl. These linear fluoropolyether compounds have a molecular weight of about 400 to 100,000 and preferably about 1,000 to 50,000.

- 5 Illustrative examples of the linear fluoropolyether compound of formula (1) are given below. In the following formulae, m and n are as defined above.





These linear fluoropolyether compounds may be used alone or in admixture of two or more.

(B) Silica filler

The silica filler (B) is used for the purposes of achieving the reinforcement and improving the compression set of the curable fluoropolyether base rubber composition. The silica filler may be either dry silica known as fumed silica or wet silica known as precipitated silica. For improving mechanical properties, the silica filler should be in particulate form and have a specific surface area of at least $100 \text{ m}^2/\text{g}$ as measured by the hydrogen adsorption BET method.

In order that the silica filler be effective to improve compression set, surfaces of silica particles must be treated with a surface treating agent. More particularly, hydroxyl groups bound to silicon atoms on silica surfaces must be treated with an organosilicon compound comprising a monomer having a hydrolyzable group or a partial hydrolyzate thereof whereby the silica surfaces are covered with $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Si}-$ groups or vinyl groups.

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The surface treating agents capable of covering silica surfaces with $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH}-\text{Si}-$ groups or vinyl groups are not particularly limited as long as they are silicon compounds having vinyl and hydrolyzable groups. Illustrative of suitable silicon compounds are organochlorosilanes such as vinyl dimethylchlorosilane and divinyl dichlorosilane, organoalkoxysilanes such as dimethylvinylmethoxysilane and divinyl diethoxysilane, and silazane compounds such as 1,3-divinyltetramethylsilazane and 1,3-dimethyltetra vinylsilazane.

The silica filler to be treated with the surface treating agent is preferably in the powder particle state ready to direct treatment. For the surface treatment, conventional well-known methods may be employed. For example, untreated silica particles and the surface treating agent are admitted into a mechanical kneading apparatus which is closed under atmospheric pressure or into a fluidized bed. Mixing is done at room temperature or elevated temperature and optionally, in a blanket of inert gas. As the case may be, water and a catalyst are used for promoting hydrolysis. At the end of kneading, the silica particles are dried. The amount of the surface treating agent used may be at least the amount calculated from the surface area to be covered with the agent.

The thus treated silica should have a vinyl group content of 1×10^{-3} to 2×10^{-2} mol/100 g in order that it serve to improve compression set without detracting from mechanical properties. Silica with a vinyl content of less than 1×10^{-3} mol/100 g fails to achieve the desired compression set improving effect whereas silica with a vinyl content of more than 2×10^{-2} mol/100 g acts to lower strength and elongation and substantially detract from mechanical properties.

It is noted that the vinyl content on surface of the treated silica filler can be determined by adding an alkali (e.g., KOH) to the treated silica, heating at 300°C , and

measuring the quantity of ethylene gas evolved by heating, using a gas chromatograph.

Additionally, in order to restrain the composition having the treated silica filler admixed therein from thickening due to agglomeration in the course of aging, for thereby improving the moldability, the treated silica filler should also be hydrophobized by treating hydroxyl groups attached to silicon atoms on silica surfaces.

The type of the hydrophobizing agent is not critical although surface treating agents capable of covering silica surfaces with $(\text{CH}_3)_n\text{-Si-}$ groups wherein n is an integer of 1 to 3 are preferred, for example, organochlorosilanes, silazane compounds, cyclic silazane compounds, and dimethylpolysiloxanes having a low degree of polymerization.

The hydrophobizing treatment is preferably carried out in the same way as with the surface treating agent capable of covering silica surfaces with $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH-Si-}$ groups or vinyl groups. The silica filler may be surface treated with the hydrophobizing agent after or at the same time as the surface treatment with the surface treating agent capable of covering silica surfaces with $\text{CH}_2=\text{CH-Si-}$ groups or vinyl groups.

An appropriate amount of the silica filler (B) blended is 10 to 40 parts, and preferably 15 to 30 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of component (A). Less than 10 parts of component (B) is too small to improve mechanical properties whereas more than 40 parts of component (B) invites an excessive rise of viscosity and is difficult to compound.

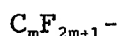
(C) Organosilicon compound

The organosilicon compound (C) functions as a crosslinking agent and chain extender for component (A). Any organosilicon compound is useful as long as it has at least two hydrogen atoms each bound to a silicon atom, that is, hydrosilyl (SiH) groups in a molecule. With the compatibility with and dispersibility in component (A), and uniformity after curing taken into account, organosilicon

compounds having at least one monovalent perfluorooxyalkyl group, monovalent perfluoroalkyl group, divalent perfluorooxyalkylene group or divalent perfluoroalkylene group as well as at least two, preferably at least three hydrosilyl groups (or SiH groups) are preferred.

The perfluorooxyalkyl, perfluoroalkyl, perfluorooxyalkylene and perfluoroalkylene groups include the groups of the following general formulae.

monovalent perfluoroalkyl groups:



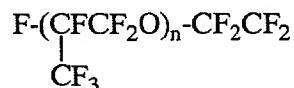
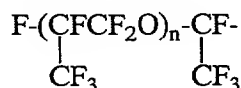
m is an integer of 1 to 20, preferably 2 to 10.

divalent perfluoroalkylene groups:



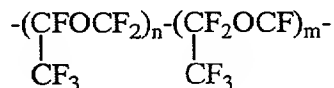
m is an integer of 1 to 20, preferably 2 to 10.

monovalent perfluorooxyalkyl groups:

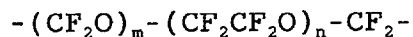


n is an integer of 1 to 5.

divalent perfluorooxyalkylene groups:



m is an integer of 1 to 50, n is an integer of 1 to 50, and m+n is an integer of 2 to 100.

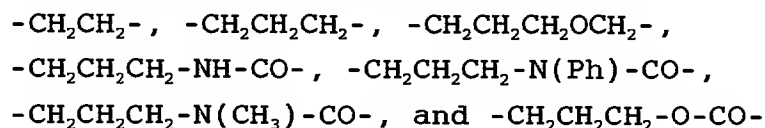


m and n each are an integer of 1 to 50.

These perfluoro(oxy)alkyl and perfluoro(oxy)alkylene groups each may be attached either directly to a silicon atom or to a silicon atom through a divalent linking group.

The divalent linking group is an alkylene group, arylene group or a mixture thereof, which may further have an ether bond oxygen atom, amide bond or carbonyl bond. Such divalent linking groups of 2 to 12 carbon atoms are

5 preferred. Illustrative examples thereof include



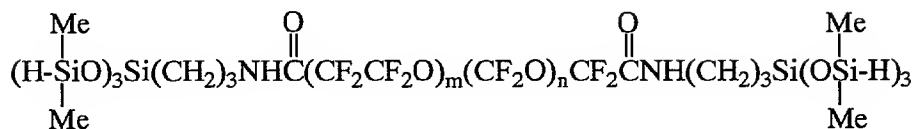
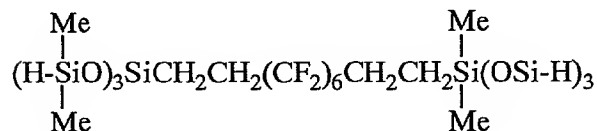
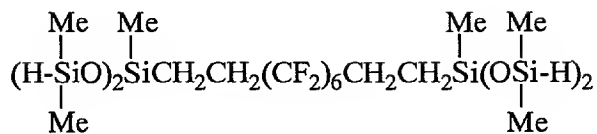
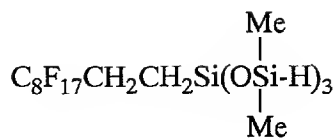
wherein Ph is phenyl.

10 In addition to the monovalent organic group containing a monovalent or divalent fluorinated substituent, that is, a perfluoroalkyl, perfluorooxyalkyl, perfluoroalkylene or perfluorooxyalkylene group, the organosilicon compound (C) may have a monovalent substituent attached to a silicon atom.

15 Exemplary monovalent substituents are substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon groups of 1 to 20 carbon atoms including alkyl groups such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, hexyl, cyclohexyl, octyl and decyl; alkenyl groups such as vinyl and allyl; aryl groups such as phenyl, tolyl, and
20 naphthyl; aralkyl groups such as benzyl and phenylethyl; and substituted ones of these groups in which some of the hydrogen atoms are replaced by chlorine atoms, cyano groups or the like, such as chloromethyl, chloropropyl, and cyanoethyl.

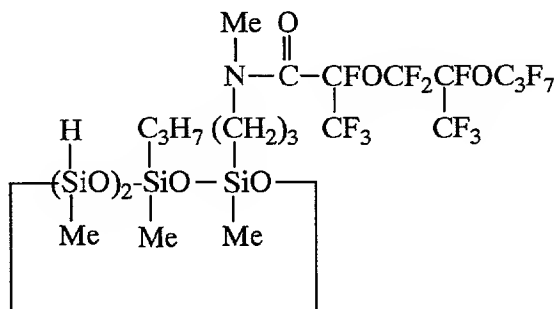
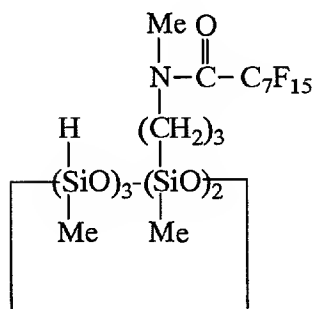
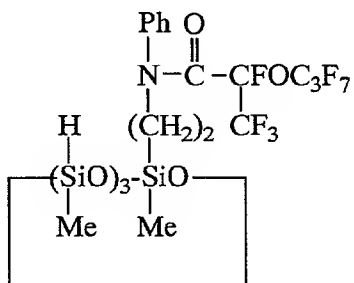
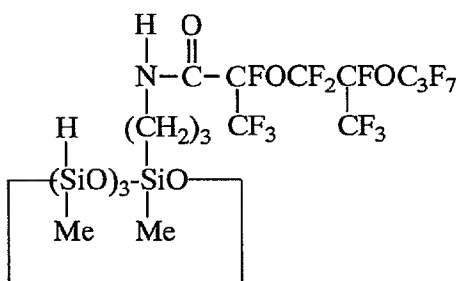
25 The organosilicon compound (C) may be cyclic, chainlike or three-dimensional network or a mixture thereof. The number of silicon atoms in the molecule of the organosilicon compound is not critical although it desirably has about 2 to about 60 silicon atoms, and especially about
30 3 to about 30 silicon atoms.

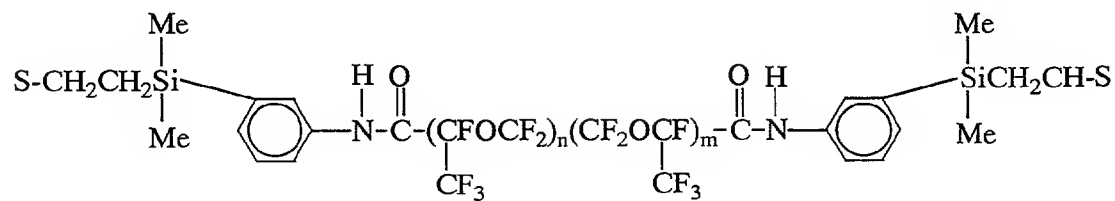
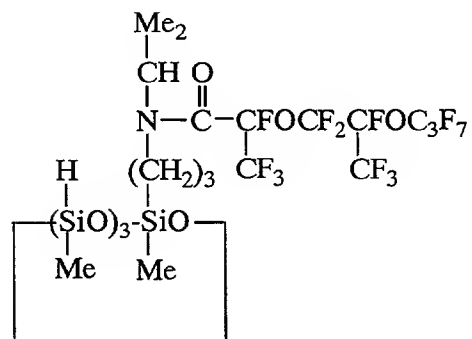
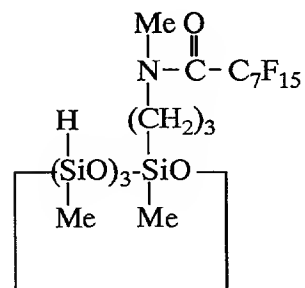
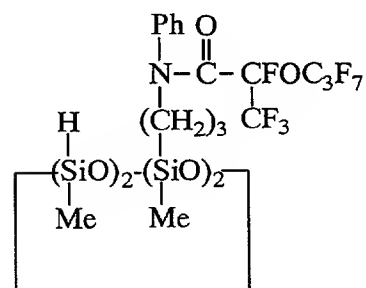
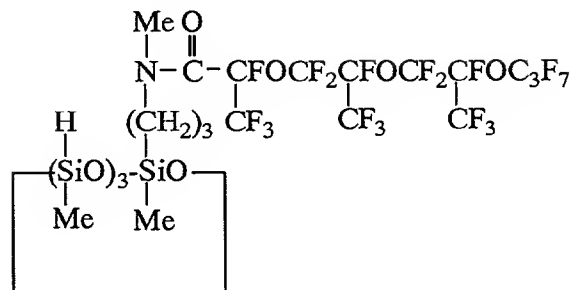
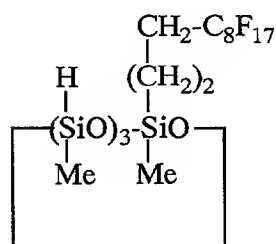
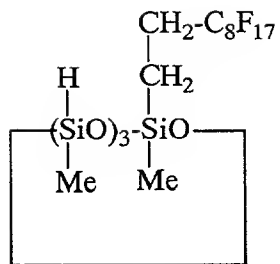
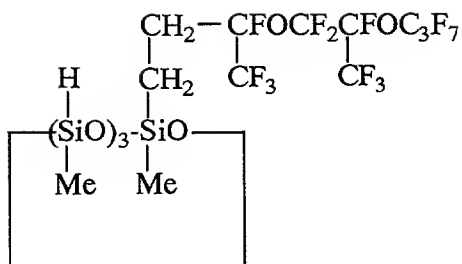
Illustrative examples of the organosilicon compound are given below. They may be used alone or in admixture of two or more. In the formulae, Me is methyl and Ph is phenyl.



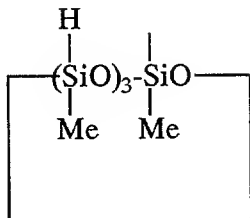
Note that m is an integer of 1 to 20, averaging to 10, and n is an integer of 1 to 10, averaging to 6.

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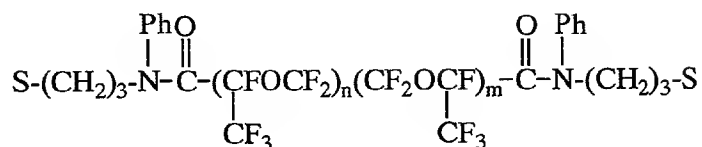




Note that S is

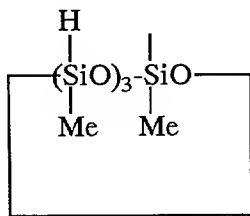


n is an integer of 1 to 30, m is an integer of 1 to 30, and n+m is 2 to 60, averaging to 2 to 50.

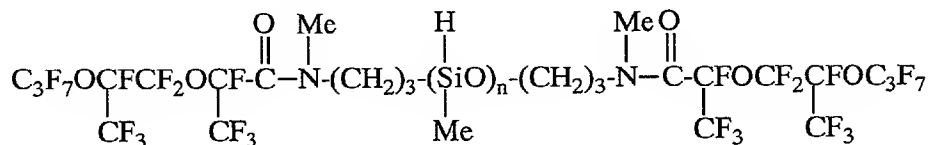


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Note that S is

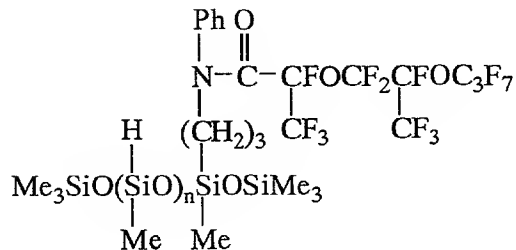


n is an integer of 1 to 30, m is an integer of 1 to 30, and n+m is 2 to 60, averaging to 2 to 50.

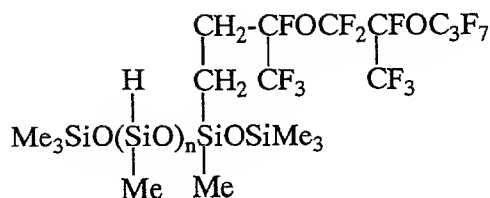


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Note that n is an integer of 2 to 60, averaging at 3 to 50.



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Component (C) is blended in an effective amount to cure component (A). Usually, component (C) having hydrosilyl groups is blended in such an amount that preferably 0.5 to 5 mol, and more preferably 1 to 2 mol of hydrosilyl (or SiH) groups may be present per mol of alkenyl groups (e.g., vinyl, allyl or cycloalkenyl) in the entire composition, especially component (A). Less amounts of component (C) may achieve an insufficient degree of crosslinking. Excessive amounts of component (C) may allow chain lengthening to become preferential, inviting undercure, foaming, and losses of heat resistance and compression set. Differently stated, the amount of component (C) blended can generally be 0.1 to 50 parts by weight per 100 parts by weight of component (A).

(D) Hydrosilylation catalyst

The hydrosilylation catalyst (D) is preferably selected from transition metals, for example, platinum group metals such as Pt, Rh and Pd, and compounds of transition metals. Most of these compounds are noble metal compounds which are expensive. Platinum and platinum compounds are thus used because they are readily available.

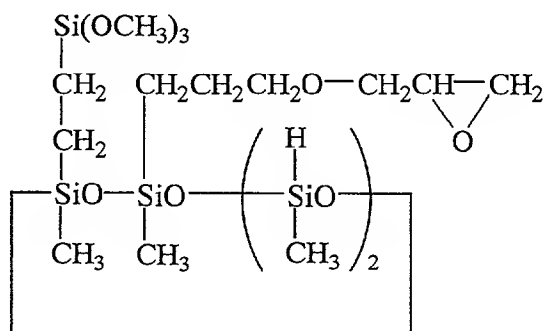
Exemplary platinum compounds include chloroplatinic acid, complexes of chloroplatinic acid with olefins such as ethylene, complexes of chloroplatinic acid with alcohols and vinylsiloxanes, and platinum supported on silica, alumina or carbon though not limited thereto. Known platinum group metal compounds other than the platinum compounds include

rhodium, ruthenium, iridium, and palladium compounds, for example, $\text{RhCl}(\text{PPh}_3)_3$, $\text{RhCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$, $\text{RhCl}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2$, $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$, $\text{IrCl}(\text{CO})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$, and $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ wherein Ph denotes phenyl.

The amount of the catalyst used is not critical. A catalytic amount can achieve a desired curing rate. The catalytic amount varies depending on the form and concentration of the catalyst, that is, whether or not the catalyst is supported on a carrier such as silica or alumina and whether or not the catalyst is diluted with a solvent. From the economical aspect and to obtain satisfactory cured products, the platinum group metal compound is preferably added in an amount of 0.1 to 1,000 parts, more preferably 0.1 to 500 parts by weight calculated as the platinum group metal per million parts by weight of the entire curable composition.

Other components

Insofar as the benefits of the invention are not impaired, various well-known additives may be added to the inventive composition in addition to the above essential components (A) to (D). Such optional additives include regulators of the hydrosilylation catalyst, for example, acetylene alcohols such as 1-ethyl-1-hydroxycyclohexane, 3-methyl-1-butyn-3-ol, 3,5-dimethyl-1-hexyn-3-ol, 3-methyl-1-penten-3-ol, and phenylbutynol, as well as 3-methyl-3-penten-1-yn and 3,5-dimethyl-3-hexen-1-yn; tackifiers, for example, organosiloxanes having alkoxy, epoxy and SiH groups in the molecule such as the compound shown below; pigments such as iron oxide, cerium oxide and carbon black; colorants, dyes, and antioxidants.



Depending on its application, the rubber composition of the invention is formulated as a single composition having all the essential components (A) to (D) incorporated therein, that is, of one part type. Alternatively, the rubber composition is formulated to two part type, for example, one part containing a part of (A), a part of (B) and (C) and the other part containing the balance of (A), the balance of (B) and (D) whereupon the two parts are mixed on use.

The composition of the invention will cure when it is allowed to stand at room temperature or by heating. Often, the composition is preferably cured by heating at a temperature from room temperature (e.g., 10-30°C) to about 200°C for about 5 minutes to about 24 hours.

The compositions of the invention are useful in a wider variety of applications and suitable for use as molded rubber parts such as diaphragms and sealing parts (e.g., O-rings, gaskets and grommets) where chemical resistance and oil resistance are required when such parts are used in chemical plants, business machines (e.g., copiers and printers), automotive and aircraft, semiconductor devices, medical equipment, analytic instruments, etc.

EXAMPLE

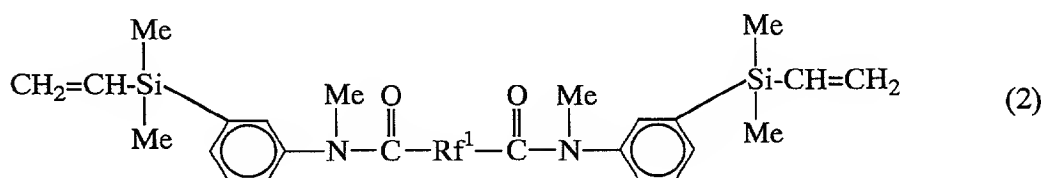
Examples of the invention are given below by way of illustration and not by way of limitation. All parts are by weight. The viscosity is a measurement at 25°C.

Example 1

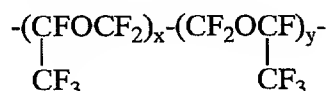
To 100 parts of a polymer of formula (2) shown below (viscosity 4.4 Pa·s, average molecular weight 16500, and vinyl content 0.012 mol/100 g) was added 25 parts of silica which had been surface treated with dimethyldichlorosilane and vinyltrimethylchlorosilane (specific surface area 186 m²/g and vinyl content 1×10^{-2} mol/100 g) as the silica filler. They were mixed in a planetary mixer, kneaded for

one hour, then mixed and heat treated at 170°C for 2 hours, and dispersion milled on a three-roll mill, obtaining a base compound.

It is noted that the vinyl content of the treated silica was determined by adding KOH to the treated silica, heating at 300°C, and measuring the quantity of ethylene gas evolved by heating, using a gas chromatograph.

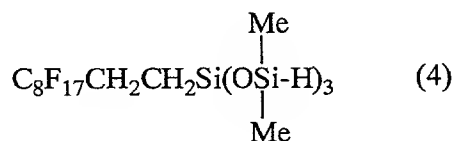
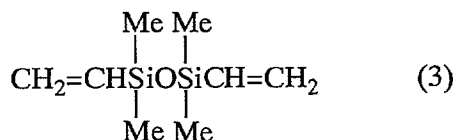


Note that Rf¹ is



wherein x+y = 97 (average) and Me is methyl.

To 125 parts of the base compound were added 0.2 part of a toluene solution of a catalyst in the form of chloroplatinic acid modified with a compound of the following formula (3) (platinum concentration 0.5 wt%), 0.4 part of a 50% toluene solution of ethynyl cyclohexanol and 3.35 parts of a SiH group-bearing organosilicon compound of the following formula (4). Intimate mixing gave a curable fluoropolyether base rubber composition.



The composition was press molded at 150°C for 5 minutes and post-cured in an oven at 200°C for 4 hours, obtaining a sheet of 2 mm thick and a ball for compression set measurement as prescribed by JIS K6262. Physical properties of the cured rubber were measured according to JIS K6250. The results are shown in Table 1.

Comparative Example 1

A base compound was prepared as in Example 1 except that silica which had been surface treated only with dimethyldichlorosilane (specific surface area 180 m²/g and vinyl content 0 mol/100 g) was used as the silica filler. As in Example 1, the base compound was mixed with the remaining ingredients to formulate a curable fluoropolyether base rubber composition.

As in Example 1, samples were prepared from the composition and measured for physical properties. The results are also shown in Table 1.

Table 1

	Rubber physical properties			
	Hardness (Durometer type A)	Tensile strength (MPa)	Elongation at break (%)	Compression set (%)
Example 1	50	11.9	370	6.3
Comparative Example 1	48	12.1	390	28.6

Note that the compression set was measured after heating at 200°C for 24 hours.

There has been described a curable fluoropolyether
base rubber composition which cures into products having
improved compression set. The cured products possess water
repellency, oil repellency, solvent resistance, chemical
5 resistance and weather resistance inherent to fluoropoly-
ether base rubber. They are advantageously used as O-rings
and the like.

Japanese Patent Application No. 2000-364755 is
incorporated herein by reference.

10 Although some preferred embodiments have been
described, many modifications and variations may be made
thereto in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to
be understood that the invention may be practiced otherwise
than as specifically described without departing from the
15 scope of the appended claims.